

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

NUMBER 205.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
MARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
106 Main Street, between Market and Jefferson, East side,

TERMS.
Daily Democrat per part, payable quarterly \$8 00
Ten cents extra, per week, payable to the Carrier 6 00
Box or Departmental, per month 5 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines, one insertion \$1 00
Do 8 20
Do one month, without alteration 8 20
Do two months 7 50
Do three months 6 80
One square twelve months, without alteration 15 00
Do six months 12 00
Do twelve months 10 00
Do one year 9 00
One square twelve months, twice a week 20 00
One square twelve months, renewable once a week 20 00
Extra advertisement, for every month 5 00
Additional advertising at a proportionate price. Display and special inside advertising extra price, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, monthly, or monthly, charged at 10 per cent. for each, and 5 cents for every insertion.

The privilege of freely advertising is entirely confined to the business of advertising firms, and not to the business of an advertising firm, it is not considered as including that of individual members.

No Gratuitous Advertising.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Leander E. Baker,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, LOUISVILLE,
No. 5 COURT PLACE, Louisville,
for J. C. McHenry, THOMAS MARSHAN.

GENERAL COLLECTING AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Office No. 5 Court Place.

WILLIAM KAYE,
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDER,
Water street, between First and Second, Louisville.

NEW YORK,
Steam Sugar Refining Company,
DUMESNELL, BELL & CO., Agents,
No. 105 Main Street.

A. RANDALL,
Sign Painter and Brand Cutter,
CAT JOHNSTON'S PAINTER'S DEPOT,
No. 55 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Q. C. Grasty,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND
Commissioneer for Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, instructed to his care, and enforce collection of claims in this and adjoining States.

W. R. Winter,
(Formerly J. R. Winter & Co., Main street),
W. H. WOOLEY, AND
Retail Dealer in Manufactures of
Trunks, Carpet Boxes, Valises, Engine
Steamboat, and Garden Hose, etc.,
450 Fourth street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

PETER SMITH,
Flour and Comission Merchant,
No. 654 Main street, between Second and Third.

IN THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED
by Ormey & Owen, Hardware Dealers, keep
handy a hand sample of the best hardware
and tools, and you will be well satisfied.

D. J. WILLIAMS,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
East, bet. Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY RECOMMEND
to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity
the services of our architect, Mr. Williams,
and execute buildings of every description and style
of architecture.

His references are given.

J. R. WINTER,
Architect and Builder, Main street.

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450 Fourth street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

PETER SMITH,
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters,
Painters' Depot, No. 55 Third street.

RE PREPARED TO CONTRACT
for Painting either in the new style of Zinc Glass
or the old style of Lead, Tin, and Marblie.

They warrant their work equal to any other
and will repair prompt attention to all
their customers.

ALEXANDER MCNAULIN & HUGHES,
House, Sign, & Steamboat Painters,
GLASS STAINERS & DECORATORS,
Stained Glass in All Its
branches for churches, public and private buildings,
and steamboats, in all its branches newly executed.

NO. 30 BULLITT STREET,
Louisville, Oct. 1, 1854.

FRANK CARTER,
Manufacturing Glass, Cotton Yarn,
and Woolen Manufactures, etc.

Carter & Jocett,
FORWARDING AND GENERAL
COMMISSION, AND
Forwarding Merchants, Louisville, Ky. We
understand, have this day formed a Corporation for
the purpose of transacting a Forwarding and General
Commission business, and will be soon ready to
occupy the old building of J. H. Bell, No. 23, East side of Third
between Main and Fifth.

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUB-
SISTER, in Jefferson county, on Friday, July
26th, the Negro MAE LEUEN, 45 years old;
she is a woman who has been introduced into this branch of
the service, and to render agreeable an operation usually
considered a novel and dangerous one, she has
been mated with either hard or cold water, leaves
no mark on her body, and produces no effect whatever
upon the signature, in fact, she is a dead person.

This is in this city by Edwin Morris & Fowles,
Started & Smith, in New York by the principal
agent of the company, and will be soon ready to
occupy the old building of J. H. Bell, No. 23, East side of Third
between Main and Fifth.

W. H. WOOLEY, AND
CARTERS, 511 Main Street,
(BRECKINRIDGE BUILDINGS),
BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY IN-
FORM our friends and the public
that we still continue to make our
well known and well liked DRAUGHT

PLOWS.

We also make all kinds of Wagons (for this and the
southern country, with iron axles and through boxes
carrying 1000 lbs. weight) and all kinds of Cotton
Wagons on the most improved plan and timber
wheels; carts and Wagons of all kinds, at our old
store, 450 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Having a Factory attached to our establishment,
we make all kinds of Caskets, Coffins, Coffin Linings,
Hollow Anvils, and Wooden Boxes (both for wood and
iron); also Axes of all sizes.

F. J. H. MEAD,
J. H. MEAD & CO., 450 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

P. TURNER,
Pump Making.

ALL KINDS OF WOODEN PUMPS
made to order and constantly kept on hand.

For further information, apply to
Shop on Jefferson street, near Floyd, opposite
Railroad Depot.

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THIRD STREET,
East side, between Market and Jefferson street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.—All Advertisements of Public Meetings, Masonic, Odd Fellows', Knights of Pythias, &c., must be sent to us, and we will guarantee the first insertion, and twenty-five cents subsequent insertions.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF ESTATES Wanted, Religions, Charitable, Marriage, and Obituary Notices, of Friends and Relations, published in the newspaper.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the evening edition at half price.

ADVERTISING NOTICES—*The Transient Advertising Table* is in advance.

SATURDAY.—MARCH 15, 1856.

Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our yearly advertisers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, or, what amounts to the same, charge extra for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

The editor of the Louisville Journal has discovered, and it pains him to say, that our Administration has trifled rashly and heartlessly with the true interests of the country. Who would not sympathize with the editor in his grief on being compelled to say as much. We see the writer tossed in anguish on his restless couch whilst he is making up his mind to the disagreeable duty of saying that the present Administration has trifled rashly and heartlessly with the peace and true interests of the country. And now that the editor has performed the painful duty, how sorry he must feel! The editor is very decidedly of opinion that the offer to refer the question to some third power was duly made. A suggestion thrown out in conversation is a serious affair! The editor, we are grieved to say, grieved as much as he was in performing the painful duty, is in a very small minority in this opinion of his. This country does not intend to accept such an offer, we presume. If the third power should decide that England understood it otherwise at the time, indeed, if we recollect aright, Clayton was notified of the British interpretation before the ratification was finally exchanged. The two governments evidently did not understand each other in this wonderful treaty. They are now at loggerheads about it. The plain course, it seems to us, is to cancel the treaty by common consent, and begin afresh. It is not worth while for this country to hasten manifest destiny. The influence of the United States in Central American affairs must grow stronger annually; whilst that of Great Britain must grow weaker. We lose nothing by delay. We should not tolerate unjust pretensions, that interfere with our rights in that region—but there is no hurry. Let the treaty go. It imposes restraints upon us that we ought to be rid of. Whether we ever colonize Central America or not, we should not bind ourselves not to do it. England might well assume such an obligation, but we ought not to do so, to compensate for her self-denial, is quite an unequal bargain.

The editor of the Louisville Journal has a note from some Abolitionist in Indiana, sending him the quills of an eagle to write his patriotic sentiments with. The editor prints it after a patriotic column or two, in the same paper on the British side of the Central American question.

England understood it as we did, or as the Senate of the United States did when they ratified it, it still ought, if possible, to be cancelled. We would not, for the sake of inducing England to abandon the trifles she has, bind ourselves never to colonize Central America. Perhaps we may want to reannex that country some day, and we want no old treatise in the way to block up the natural progress of things.

Let our government propose to cancel the treaty, or declare it cancelled, if it can't be cancelled otherwise. As we have said, before, it is an impudent and lawless affair at any rate. If Nicaragua had been a powerful empire, neither the United States nor England would have attempted to treat about a work to be constructed on her soil without first consulting her. It was only a weak State, aiming to be a Republic, and we, along with England, treated it with contempt. The treaty is a mean affair, only fit to breed a quarrel over—ought never to have been made, and ought now to be expunged from our records.

Clarendon made a speech in Parliament, which even Englishmen will see misrepresented the case. He is a careless old dandified, as his correspondence on the enlistment question shows. He made a statement about it in Parliament contrary to facts and his own letters. He had offered to arbitrate! A casual suggestion he and his advocate of the Journal pretend to construe into a formal proposition to negotiate. Buchanan gives a sufficient reason for not treating the suggestion seriously. If Clarendon had been earnest why did he not formally propose in writing a reference to arbitration? To this neither Clarendon nor his advocate of the Journal can make any reply. He had made no such formal offer, and surely it was not Buchanan's place to invite one, since he did not expect his country would accept it.

The Fillmore Men on the Other Side of the River.

We are informed by Know-Nothing papers that several editors over the river support the nomination of Fillmore. Here is one—Gregg, of the New Albany Tribune. He is the editor of the Louisville good friend Gregg. Several of the anti-Fillmore Know-Nothing and Republican papers have taken him to task for his defection from the cause of freedom. He thus defends himself:

Again as we look in what does it propose to concede the Nebraska issue? Is there more preference for Mr. Fillmore than for the Missouri Compromise? How know you that Mr. Fillmore does not fully sympathize with us in our opposition to that measure? He has been a strong advocate of the rights of the slaves in the states of freedom, and in opposition to the extension of slavery. He has written a number of articles—have you ever heard a speech—have you ever seen a letter—he has even a private conversation of his been published?—in which he has not expressed a decided preference for the Missouri Compromise. How know you that he was now a pro-slavery man in sentiment?—He has written a measure for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and for the admission of Kansas as a Free State! If you have seen to that, you will be surprised to learn that he means to stand by the Missouri Compromise, and to demand to know the foundation of your faith, before you can be satisfied with his answer.

What is Fillmore on the issues of the day?

Who can answer? His friend Gregg says he is all right against the extension of slavery, for the restoration of the Missouri compromise, etc. Is he, or is he not? The brethren here have ratified his nomination without knowing anything on the subject. Gregg, who is ready to do, ratify, holds him to be a good Republican. Again as we

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